

AMPHIPHILIC ORGANOPOLYSILOXANES HAVING POLYESTER GROUPS AND
USE THEREOF AS EMULSIFIERS OR DISPERSING AGENTS

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DESCRIPTION

Field of the Invention

1 0 The present invention relates to amphiphilic organopolysiloxanes having polyester groups and to the use thereof as emulsifiers or as dispersing agents.

Background of the Invention

1 5 Organopolysiloxanes having polyester groups have been known for a long time. For example, U.S. Patent No. 5,051,489 describes hydrophobic silicone polyester waxes that are obtained by esterification of the silanol groups of siloxanediols with dicarboxylic acids and fatty acids. These waxes are polyesters with a blockwise structure of dialcohols and dicarboxylic acids in which the polysiloxane takes on the function of the dialcohol.

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U.S. Patent No. 5,385,730 discloses mixtures consisting of a low-viscosity silicone oil and a polyester-radical-carrying polysiloxane with a block structure whose polyester radicals are obtained by lactone ring-opening. As well as the polyester radicals, these polysiloxanes can also carry long-chain alkyl radicals. These polysiloxanes are hydrophobic polysiloxanes that can be used as polishes.

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Japanese Patent No. B-3046340 describes polyesters that are obtained by the reaction of terminal aliphatic hydroxyl-group-containing siloxanediols and dicarboxylic acids, such as adipic acid, and subsequent reaction with monocarboxylic acids, e.g., also hydroxystearic acid.

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The silicone polyesters are recommended for use in cosmetics.

U.S. Patent No. 5,411,729 describes, inter alia, silicone polyesters which are obtained by reacting siloxanes carrying lateral or terminal polyether radicals having free OH groups with

dicarboxylic acids and polyhydroxy compounds, such as glycerol, and optionally with a monofunctional carboxylic acid. The compounds are used as conditioning agents for hair. U.S. Patent No. 5,475,125 discloses amphiphilic silicone polyesters that are obtained by reacting a comb-like polyethersiloxane having free OH groups with a dicarboxylic acid and a
5 fatty alcohol ethoxylate. These amphiphilic silicone polyesters are recommended as emulsifiers for silicone oil-in-water emulsions.

From the description of the prior art it is clear that silicone polyesters of varying structure are known.

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It is possible to differentiate between two basic types of polyester. Firstly those which are obtained by polycondensation of polyalcohols with dicarboxylic acids, and those which are obtained by self-condensation of hydroxy-functional carboxylic acids or by ring-opening reaction of corresponding lactones.

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The first-mentioned type has a block structure if the polyalcohol is a diol. Here, the polysiloxane can take on the function of the diol, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,051,489 or Japanese Patent No. B-3046340. The siloxanediol can carry silanol-like OH groups, which leads to readily hydrolyzable Si-O-C bonds, or hydroxyalkyl groups, which produce
20 hydrolysis-resistant Si-C bonds.

However, the siloxane can also carry more than 2 OH groups, as described in U.S. Patent No. 5,475,125. A disadvantage of the silicone polyesters prepared in this way is that the dicarboxylic acid used can act as a bridge between two silicone polyethers and triggers
25 crosslinking reactions which are difficult to control and which may lead to complete gelation of the product.

U.S. Patent No. 5,411,729 also discloses silicone polyesters which, as well as the polyhydroxy-functional siloxane, additionally contain an organic polyhydroxy compound as a building
30 block. However, in this case too, crosslinking reactions are to be expected.

Silicone polyesters can be prepared in a more controlled manner by ring-opening reactions of lactones with hydroxy-functional siloxanes, see, for example, U.S. Patent No. 5,385,730. In this way, crosslinking reactions can be completely avoided.

- 5 In principle, polyester siloxanes can be divided into amphiphilic and nonamphiphilic types. Siloxanes, which carry only polyester radicals, are usually hydrophobic and do not exhibit interface activity between a hydrophilic and a hydrophobic phase. Polyester siloxanes that also carry hydrophilic groups, such as, for example, polyether radicals are, by contrast, interface-active and can be used, for example, as emulsifiers. This is disclosed, for example, in U.S.
10 Patent Nos. 5,411,729 and 5,475,125.

The use of amphiphilically modified polysiloxanes, in particular polyether-modified polysiloxanes, as emulsifiers and dispersing agents has been known for a long time. The use of interface-active silicone polyethers in emulsifier systems is described in detail, for example, in
15 U.S. Patent No. 4,988,504. Polysiloxane compounds are proposed which consist of

a) units of the formula

$R_2SiO_{2/2}$, wherein

- 20 $R =$ hydrogen or a substituted or unsubstituted hydrocarbon radical having 1 to 12 carbon atoms,

b) units of the formula

25 $RR^1SiO_{2/2}$, wherein

$R^1 =$ polyalkylene ether of the formula

$-R^3_a(OR^2)_n-OR^4$, in which

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$R^2 = -CH_2CH_2-$,

$R^3 =$ substituted or unsubstituted alkylene group having 1 to 20 carbon atoms,

$R^4 = R$,

n has a value from 5 to 20, and

a is 0 or 1, and

c) end members of the siloxane chain,

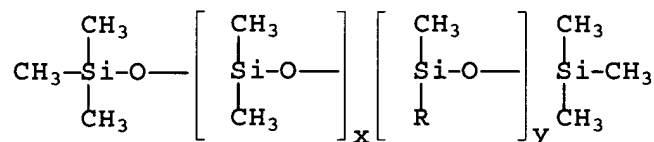
5 where the molecular weight of component a) should be about 25,000 to 35,000.

These emulsifiers with lateral polyoxyalkylene groups should bring about improved properties for antiperspirant sticks with regard to stability and low wax content.

European Patent B-0 407 089 relates to a transparent water-in-silicone oil emulsion, suitable
10 for external application to mammalian skin or hair, comprising, in addition to water:

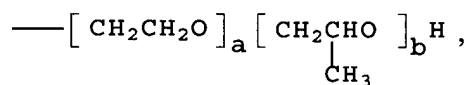
i. 1 to 50% by weight of a volatile polydimethylsiloxane;

ii. 0.1 to 20% by weight of a silicone surfactant ingredient comprising a polymer of
15 dimethylpolysiloxane with polyoxyethylene and/or polyoxypropylene sidechains with a molecular weight of from 10,000 to 50,000 and the structural formula:



20 in which

R = -H or



a has a value from 9 to 115,

25 b has a value from 0 to 50,

x has a value from 133 to 673, and

y has a value from 25 to 0.25; and

- iii. 1 to 50% by weight of a transparency-imparting agent, which is at least one polyhydric alcohol.

European Patent B-0 176 844 discloses the use of polysiloxanes with polyether and long-chain alkyl radicals added on in a comb-like manner as emulsifiers for the preparation of W/O emulsions, the oily phase of which consists of silicone oil, or comprises this. European Patent A-0 819 426 describes the use of terminally modified polyethersiloxanes as emulsifiers in W/O emulsions.

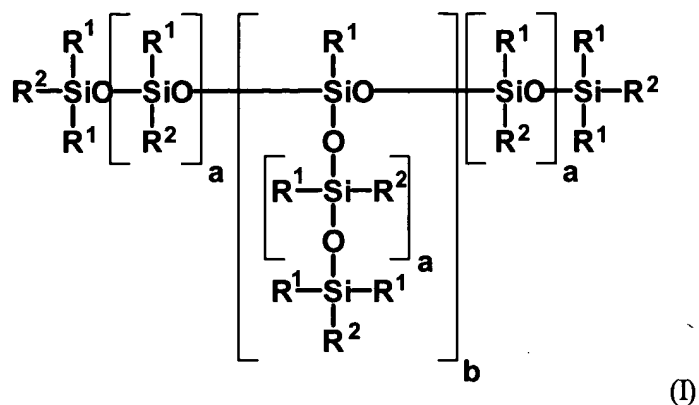
The disadvantage of prior art polyether-modified polysiloxanes described here is, however, that when the polyether-modified polysiloxanes are used as emulsifiers in W/O emulsions, undesirably high emulsion viscosities, especially in the case of emulsions with a high water phase content, are achieved.

Summary of the Invention

An object of the present invention is therefore to provide emulsifiers for cosmetic W/O emulsions that have a low viscosity.

According to the present invention, this object is achieved by the use of organopolysiloxane copolymers comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer.

The present invention therefore provides organopolysiloxane copolymers comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer, of the general formula (I):



in which

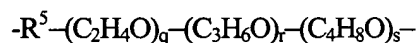
R^1 are identical or different and are alkyl radicals having 1 to 30 carbon atoms or phenyl radicals,

R^2 independently of one another are R^1 , $-\text{A}-\text{R}^3$ or $-\text{B}-\text{R}^4$

in which

$-\text{A}-$ is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 3 to 24 carbon atoms which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

and/or is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the general average formula



in which

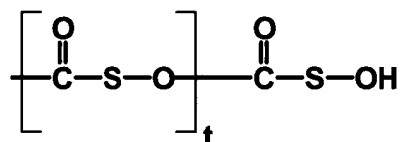
$q = 1$ to 100,

$r = 0$ to 100,

$s = 0$ to 100,

R^5 is a divalent alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds,

R^3 is a polyester radical of the general formula



in which

- t is integers in the range from 1 to 10, and $[-(O=C)-S-O-]$ is the fragment of a corresponding hydroxycarboxylic acid $HO-(O=C)-S-OH$, in which
- S- is an optionally branched and/or double-bond-containing alkylene radical having 5 to 30 carbon atoms, with the proviso that at least 5 carbon atoms are between the carboxyl group $[HO-C(O)-]$ and the hydroxyl group $[-OH]$;
- B- acts as a spacer between siloxane backbone and the radical R^4 and is of a type known from the prior art for hydrophilically modified siloxanes,
- R^4 is a hydrophilic radical of the general average formula $-R^6-(C_2H_4O)_q-(C_3H_6O)_r-(C_4H_8O)_s-R^7$ in which
- $q = 1$ to 100,
- $r = 0$ to 100,
- $s = 0$ to 100,
- R^6 is a divalent alkylene or alkyleneoxy group having 1 to 24 carbon atoms which is optionally branched and/or can contain double bonds;
- R^7 is a hydrogen atom, alkyl or acyl radical having 1 to 20 carbon atoms, or
- R^4 is a polyhydroxyorganyl radical, in particular a glycerol, polyglycerol, sugar or sugar derivative radical, a polyvinyl alcohol radical, a carboxylate, sulfate or phosphate radical, an ammonium radical or an amphoteric betaine or amphoglycinate radical,
- a has a value from 1 to 1000, preferably 5 to 500, in particular 10 to 150, and
- b has a value from 0 to 10, preferably b is < 2 ,
- with the proviso that, on statistical average, at least in each case one radical $R^2 = -A-R^3$ and $R^2 = -B-R^4$ is present, or in the case where no radical $-B-R^4$ is present, at least one radical $R^2 = -A-R^3$ is present in which -A- is a divalent polyoxyalkylene group of the above-described general average formula $-R^5-(C_2H_4O)_q-(C_3H_6O)_r-(C_4H_8O)_s-$.
- A preferred embodiment of the present invention is organopolysiloxane copolymers of the general formula (I) in which the fragment $[-(O=C)-S-O-]_t$ corresponds to the radical of 12-hydroxystearic acid or of ricinoleic acid and t is between 2 and 5.

A further preferred embodiment of the present invention is organopolysiloxane copolymers of the general formula (I) in which the hydrophilic radical is selected from the group of polyethers.

- 5 The present invention further provides for the use of the polysiloxane copolymers of the general formula (I) as emulsifiers, optionally with co-use of further emulsifiers, for the preparation of low-viscosity W/O emulsions with a high content of disperse phase.

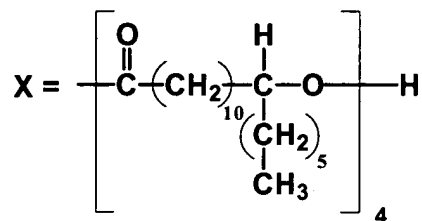
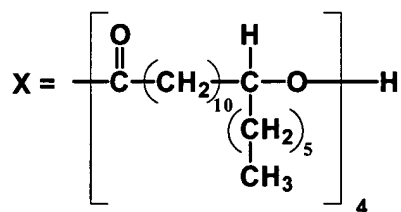
10 The present application further provides processes for the preparation of the compounds according to the present invention, which comprise adding on the polyester radicals either by hydrosilylation of polyesters carrying double bonds to polyhydrogensiloxanes, or by esterification of OH-functional polysiloxanes with polyesters carrying free carboxyl groups, and the hydrophilic radicals by processes known from the prior art to the polysiloxane.

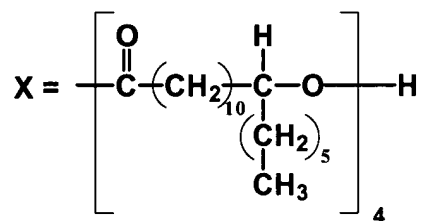
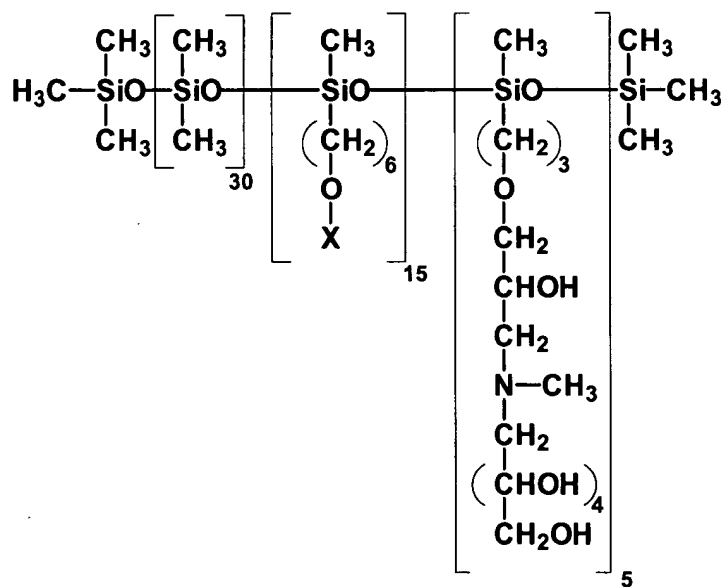
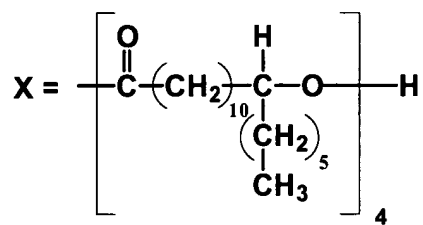
15 The spacers (B) are the radicals known from the prior art, such as C₁₋₂₄ alkylene radicals, which may optionally be branched, and may optionally contain multiple bonds or heteroatoms, such as, in particular, oxygen atoms, and/or functional groups, such as, in particular, hydroxyl groups.

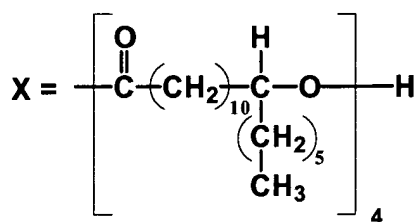
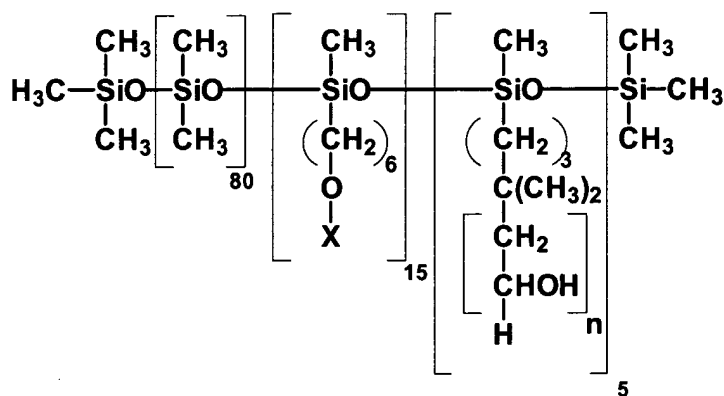
Detailed Description of the Invention

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As stated above, the present invention provides amphiphilic organopolysiloxanes having polyester groups that are useful as emulsifiers or dispersing agents. The inventive amphiphilic polysiloxanes are organopolysiloxane copolymers comprising, on average, at least one polyester group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer and, on average, at least one hydrophilic
25 group bonded to the siloxane via a spacer, of the general formula (I):







The compounds of formula (I) are prepared by adding on the polyester radicals either by
 5 hydrosilylation of polyesters carrying double bonds to polyhydrogensiloxanes, or by
 esterification of OH-functional polysiloxanes with polyesters carrying free carboxyl groups,
 and the hydrophilic radicals.

The examples below illustrate the present invention.

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Example 1:

71.8 g of polyhydroxystearic acid (n = 2, acid number = 93.7 mg of KOH/g) were melted,
 homogenized and, together with 112.2 g of a doubly terminally modified polyether-siloxane
 15 (siloxane chain length N = 10), molecular weight of the polyether (100% polyethylene glycol)
 = 600 g/mol, OH number of the polyether-siloxane: 60 mg of KOH/g) and 120 g of toluene,
 were transferred to a 500 ml three-necked flask fitted with water separator, stirrer and
 thermometer. 0.55 g of methanesulfonic acid were added and the mixture was heated at 125°C
 for 6 h with stirring. The solvent was then removed on a rotary evaporator at 80° to 100°C.

This gave a clear, brownish liquid. The conversion, determined by means of the final value of the acid number, was about 99%.

Examples 2 to 4:

Table 1:

5 Experimental details for examples 2 to 4

Example No.	Polyether-siloxane: Siloxane chain length N, Molecular weight of polyether MW [g/mol], OH number of polyethersiloxane [mg of KOH/g]	Initial wt of polyether- siloxane [g]	Initial wt of poly- hydroxy- stearic acid [g]	Initial wt of methane- sulfonic acid [g]	Initial wt of toluene [g]
2	N = 10, MW = 400, OH number = 80	98.2	93.5	0.58	120
3	N = 20, MW = 400, OH number = 59	114.1	80.1	0.58	120
4	N = 80, MW = 400, OH number = 93.7	154.3	36.7	0.57	120

Applications section:

Example 5:

Phase	Emulsion No. (Ingredient data in %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
A	Emulsifier from example 2	-	2	-	1.5	1.5	-	-	-	-
	Emulsifier from example 3	2	-	2	-	-	1.5	1.5	-	-
	Cetyl Dimethicone Copolyol (ABIL EM 90)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	Diisostearoyl Polyglyceryl- 3 Dimer Dilinoleate (ISOLAN PDI)	-	-	-	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	-	-
	Microcrys-talline Wax	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-
	Castor Wax	-	-	-	-	-	-	0.25	-	-
	Mineral Oil	-	23	23	23	-	-	8	23	7.6
	Ethylhexyl Stearate	23	-	-	-	23	23	8	-	7.7
	Caprylic/Capric Triglyceride	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	7.7

Phase	Emulsion No. (Ingredient data in %)	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
B	Glycerol	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	2.45	3.35	2.45	2.45
	Bronopol	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05	0.05
	Magnesium Sulfate Heptahydrate	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	0.5
	Water	72	72	72	72	72	72	68	72	72
	Emulsion viscosity [Pas] after 2 days at room temperature (V 1) and after 2 months at room temperature (V 2)	V1 = 9 V1 = 7	V1 = 6 V2 = 6	V1 = 10 V2 = 7	V1 = 11 V2 = 10	V1 = 8 V2 = 7	V1 = 8 V2 = 9	V1 = 12 V2 = 13	V1 = 36 V2 = 22	V1 = 52 V2 = 28

The emulsions were prepared by adding the components of phase B to the components of phase A with stirring and then homogenizing the mixture for 1 min. with a hand rotor-stator mixer.

- 5 In the case of emulsion 7, the components of phase A have to be heated to about 80°C so that the wax-like components (microcrystalline wax and castor wax) are molten. The oil phase can then be cooled again to room temperature and the procedure described above was followed.

- Emulsions 8 and 9 are comparison emulsions. It can be seen from a direct comparison of
10 emulsion 2 with comparison emulsion 8, or of emulsion 3 with comparison emulsion 9, that using the compounds according to the present invention as emulsifiers, a significantly lower emulsion viscosity is achieved: 6 compared with 36 and 10 compared with 52 Pas, which also, in contrast to the comparison emulsions, is stable over the storage period of at least 2 months, whereas in the case of comparison emulsion 8, the viscosity decreases significantly from 36 to
15 22 and in the case of comparison emulsion 9 from 52 to 28 Pas.

Emulsions 4 to 7 further show that the compounds according to the invention also lead to the desirably low emulsion viscosities in combination with conventional emulsifiers.

- 20 While the present invention has been particularly shown and described with respect to preferred embodiments thereof, it will be understood by those skilled in the art that the foregoing and other changes in forms and details may be made without departing from the spirit and scope of the present invention. It is therefore intended that the present invention not be limited to the exact forms and details described and illustrated, but fall within the scope of the appended
25 claims.